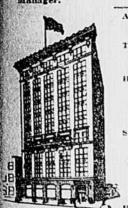
PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Pub-lishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Manager.



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICA-TIONS to The Times-Dis-patch, and not to individuals.

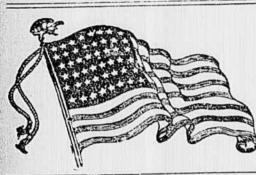
TELEPHONE: Randolph I, Private branch Exchange connecting with all depart-ments. BRANCH OFFICES: Washington, 1413 New York Avenue: New York City, Fifth Avenue Bundung; Chiengo, People's Gas Building; Punnaciobila, Colonial Trust Bunding.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE by main: Daily and Sumiay, one year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$4.75; 3 months, \$2.00; one month, 90 cents, Daily only, one year, \$6.50 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$1.75; one month, 65 cents, Summay only, one year, \$3.25; 6 months, \$1.75; 3 months, 90 cents; 1 month, 30 cents, 190 cents; 1 month, 30 cents, BY LOCAL CARRIER SER-VICE: Daily, with Sunday 18 cents a week; Daily with-out Sunday, 12 cents a week; Sunday only, 7 cents.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919.



The United States Shipping Board is keeping close tab on the efforts of British shipping interests to seize control of the markets and ocean transportation in the competition for world commerce, and announces that it will meet any cut in shipping rates the British may see fit to make. In other words, as one of the consequences of the war, America has a respectable merchant marine, and it proposes to make use of it to the limit.

It matters not whether Germany has an army of 300,000 effectives, or 3,000,000-Foch is on the job of seeing to it that they keep on German soil, while the peace conference is determining just how much military power Germany will be allowed to maintain in the future. If the German people are not already sick of militarism, they will have cause to be long before they have paid the debt it has entailed on them and their children.

Food markets of the country are manifesting signs of growing resentment at the persistence of the government in price-fixing. They feel the need of more freedom in order to function naturally, which all sound economic philosophy teaches is necessary to the best service at the smallest cost to consumer and fair profits to producer and middleman. in the letter if not in the spirit, but before Legitimate extensions of government activity in the effort to encourage healthy market conditions is all well enough, but too much meddlesome interference, stubbornly adhered to, precipitates confusion, undermines stability of functioning and generally produces wasteful and inefficient service

After several years of steady and irresistible advance, the forces of General High Cost stagger ing under the sturdy blows of Field Marshal Over Supply, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the people who have been oppressed under the grinding heel of Table Expenses are being rescued. The liberating forces are a triffe slow in reaching Richmond, but the advance guard already is here, and its presence is signalized by a decrease in prices of sundry vital necessities. Now that the retrograde movement is gaining headway, the day may be near at hand when once more the housewife will find it necessary to take a basket with her when she goes to market with a \$5 bill to purchase the family dinner.

Mme, Breshkovskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," who was forced to flee the country in order to avoid being murdered by the Bolshevik authorities, depicts a shocking conditions of affairs in Russia, and gives it as her opinion that its future is hopeless unless the Bolsheviki are overthrown. She says more than half the population of Petrograd has been destroyed or driven from the city. Still, as gloomy as is the picture she paints, the Bolshevik government is steadily extending its rule to all parts of the country, and the aliies continue without any definite policy as to the part they are to play in redeeming it from the terrors everywhere in evidence. Unquestionably, the peace conference.

Recently a report was sent out from Paris that discharged American soldiers were responsible for a heavy increase of crimes of violence in that city. To the people of America the story was difficult of belief. It was not conceivable that American soldiers in large numbers had suddenly developed such criminal tendencies on being released from the restraints of military discipline. Foilowing the broadcasting of this shocking charge, the Associated Press conducted an investigation as to its truth. The result of that investigation, just announced, discloses that Apaches of all nationalities, dressed in American uniforms, were mainly re ponsible for verified acts of violence, while the published figures of a "great crime wave" originated nearly exclusively in the vivid Imagination of sensational local newspapers.

There is the same old, familiar topic of discussion in the West Virginia Legislature, but it is being approached from a directly opposite angle. After spending \$500,000 in a prolonged and desperate effort to wriggle out of paying its prewar debt to Virginia, a neat little sum of \$13,000,000, it has ceased to kick against the pricks, and shows a gratiany politician who advocated payment was against the attempts of the Poles to stake skirts.

favor. that the bondholders, and not the State, will new Poland upon a safe course. be the beneficiaries.

The Proposed Municipal Tax Increase

chord in the breasts of those citizens who have it to pay. Doubtless Mayor Ainslie be-

up the greater burden. First, they will want will please sit up and take notice, as to the to know in minutest detail why Richmond former, especially, he may desire to address has been running behind approximately \$250,- a few remarks to remind it that, though 000 each year, and if, by introduction of a more rigid economy and efficiency, prombe cut down to a point where the necessity of increased taxes will be obviated.

Richmond citizens to-day pay \$1.65 the \$100 on their real estate holdings and a similar amount on their personal property. This rate already is unenviably, not to say unreasonably, high in comparison with the rates levied by other cities in the same class. Add to this the State and Federal taxes, the latter apparently to be raised with only the blue sky as the limit, and the tax burden becomes a crushing weight under which many may succumb. The high tax rate has proved a bar to thousands who but for it would have come to Richmond and invested their funds, adding immeasurably to its growth and business prosperity, and now another rail laid atop the taxation fence will be all but insurmountable. Under these conditions, an increase such as the Mayor suggests should be thinkable only when every other means to keep the city within its income has failed. It is a matter of open knowledge that in

the past Richmond has been wasteful, and in the lack of a centralized, responsible system funds have been dissipated without a dollar-for-dollar return in value. There have been leaks that now must be made good. Take, for instance, the Administrative Board and certain examples of its proved carelessness in its expenditure of the city's money. Multiply these instances attributable to the old unsupervised system of purchasing, and much of the present deficiency may be explained. That, of course, will not bring back the funds, but it should point a guiding finger into the future. It is true that the city has suffered heavily through its loss of liquor revenue, while loss of the rolling-stock tax, and items segregated to the State account for a large portion of the present distressing financial situation. It is a further matter of open knowledge that in trimming is estimates to make them come within the revenues during past years the city has tried to deceive itself, and has camouflaged the 'axpayers by pruning deeply into appropriations which it knew to be absolutely necessary, such as money for supplies essential to the operation of the Gas Works, and diverting the funds apparently thus saved to other purposes where a real saving might have been made. Thus the law was observed each year was over it meant that the city had to go to the banks and borrow money the city's business, and perhaps is responsible weren't enough Huns to go round. for the present state of its treasury. Happily those methods may be considered past under the new system of government, but still the fiddler must be paid for almost forgotten dances.

The taxpayers will not be unreasonable. but the law of self-preservation is strong, and their protest may be expected to be loud and long unless they can be shown in manner most convincing that there is no way out except by higher taxes. In this attitude they are amply justified, for, in spite of the Mayor's statement that the expenditures have been reduced to a minimum, it is believed that considerable savings in many directions can be effected, and without inconvenience. Richmond may have to do for a while longer without some of its hoped-for and sorely needed improvements, but that will be preferable to piling up the tax load, which already is both painful and embarrassing. The whys and wherefores of the proposed increase should be forthcoming from the Mayor, and presumably they will be when he submits his budget to the Council. Then the citizens in forceful fashion may be expected to present their side of the case.

FRIENDS of liberty throughout the world must view with profound satisfaction the action of the United States in recognizing formally the independence of Poland. Others and he Fid he didn't know, as he had never of the great powers, of course, will follow tasted any of it. suit, with the result that within a very brief Russia presents the biggest problem before time this resurrected nation will stand before

> It is a solemn commentary on the passing of the old order in world affairs. It is a magnificent vindication of the principle that government by tyranny cannot survive. There was a time when Poland was one of the strongest and most powerful nations of Europe. Corruption within its government, however, made it the easy victim of intrigue from without, and for years the proud and lofty-spirited people that made up the Polish nation have been the helpless prey of oppression. The once great nation was divided up between Russia, Germany and Austria- lazy as a hired man, \$2.70. Hungary, and the tyrannical treatment meted out to the Poles by the first two of these powers long has been a blot upon

But the spirit of Poland would not die. And because its masters did not derive their victions, when everybody knows he is a moral powers from the consent of the governed, the structure of oppression finally fell. It is fitting that the first welcome to this resurrected nation should come from the United States. As to the future, the matter rests with the Polish people. The great powers 399.99. of the world are pledged by their adherence to President Wilson's fourteen terms of peace to give Poland every opportunity to work out \$6.77. Tying inclination to comply with the mandate strown salvation. Yet the pathway is beset with of the Supreme Court. Legislatures at perils, not least of which is the impetuosity Charleston have been made and unmade by of the Poles themselves. The Czecho-Slovaks the State debt controversy, and heretofore and Lithuanians already have protested

in bad with the public. Now that the re- out claims to territory not included in the versal of form has come, the devisor of a original Polish program, and while the peace scheme to wipe off the debt will be in high conference has been wrestling with this per-Virginia is not concerned about the plexing problem antagonisms have been method, but it will be glad to have the old, stirred up which will not render less diftroublesome score settled. It only regrets ficult the task of those seeking to launch the

Also it will be necessary for the Polish people to read carefully back over their own history to take warning of the fact that in-MAYOR GEORGE AINSLIE'S proposed ternal weaknesses were responsible in the recommendation that the City Council first instance for the downfall of old Poland. increase the tax rate on real estate and per- in the homely slang of America, it is up sonal property will not strike a responsive to Poland to show that it can "come back."

Apparently reliable advices state that Presheves an increased rate is necessary to pull ident Wilson will leave France on February Richmond out of debt and keep it financially 15 for a brief visit to the United States, most afloat; perhaps it is, but the taxpayers will of which time will be spent at Washingdemand that the necessity be proved to them ton, seat of the national government. Both before they will consent voluntarily to take the outgoing and the incoming Congresses "gone" after March 4, it will "not soon be forgotten." As to the incoming Congress, ised under the new system of government, the President probably will give it the "once the possible waste and extravagance cannot over" as an unorganized body in order to judge as to whether it can be trusted to enter upon its work at an early date or await the time of the regular session in

The Federal government is considerably worried at the bigness of its task in taking up the slack in the labor market and providing employment for all who are willing to work, especially as it will be increasingly pronounced as demobilization of the army proceeds. Still, it has more and more assumed a paternal attitude toward all business activity, and, therefore, it stands obligated to meet expectations it has created to the utmost of its powers. The country cannot afford under any circumstances at this time a panic of unemployment, as, aside from the business crash it would precipitate, it would invite grave political complications that might undermine the security of representative republican government itself with startling rapidity.

Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

The Limit. They've raised the price of onions, And they've raised the price of eggs. They've raised the price of parsnips And veal and mutton legs. They've raised the price of pencils And overcoats and ink. They've raised the price of ermine And skunk and rat and mink. They've raised the price of blotters, Of haircuts and of shaves. They've raised the price of caskets And Gates Ajar and graves. So let them keep on raising. It matters not to me. For I have grown indifferent And shocked I cannot be. 1 am a calm philosopher As prices upward go; in fact, they passed my limit About a year ago.

Tom Morgan says some quiet men were not that way before they were married, and we might add that some noisy women were not that way before they were married, either.

Ben de Casseres says: Laughter is a wing-great white wing that lifts us above the kitchens and back yards of the commonplace."

The war was a keen disappointment to a to meet its running expenses. At the best, good many American soldiers. Every one of it has been a faulty method of conducting them went over there to get a Hun, and there

The City Man's Winter Vacation.

He had a fine bity apartment. He lived upstairs over a cabaret.

He heard jazz music all day and night He heard trombones and sour sopranos.

He heard dishpans, drums and explosions.

He heard "L" trains banging by.

He heard street cars and horns, He was brought up on noise.

He had become accustomed to it. He paid no attention whatever.

He decided to take a vacation. He brought home oodles of folders.

He fought it all out with the wife, He selected a place not very far away

He packed up and took his family there. He found the place was without noise. He discovered he couldn't sleep.

He tossed amid the silence. He had a brilliant inspiration.

He went to the railroad station. He made inquiry about commutation.

He could go to town every night. He could also return every morning. He bought a commutation ticket.

He beat it for the city every evening.

He enjoyed a sleep in his apartment, He went back to the country every morning.

He found commuting very pleasant, He traveled in when the crowd traveled out.

He traveled out when the crowd traveled in. He never missed a good night's sleep,

He had a very successful vacation.

Somebody asked Uncle Terwilliger the other night what he thought of the Russian imbroglio

Speaking of lecturing and war, Irv Cobb the world free to work out its own destiny. says: "War brings out a strange psychology of fear. Men are afraid, first, of being killed, but more than that they are afraid that a lot of total strangers will think they are afraid. That is what makes heroes, soldiers and popular lecturers."

Charging for "Service."

Noting the habit of restaurant proprietors n charging for a lot of things like "couvers," etc., an up-State editor has issued a "service" rate card which runs as follows and adheres strictly to the spirit of the times;

"For telling the public that a man is a successful citizen when everybody knows he is as "Referring to some gallivantin' fellow as one who is mourned by the entire community, when

he will only be missed by the poker circle, \$10.18. "Referring to one as a hero and a man of courage and one who will stand by his concoward and would sell out for 30 cents, \$6.21. "Calling an ordinary pulpit orator an emi-

nent divine, 60 cents. "Sending a doughty sinner to heaven, \$4.98. "Referring to a deceased merchant who never advertised in his life as a progressive citizen,

"Lambasting the daylight out of demon rum at the behest of the local temperance union,

"Ditto for the prohibitionists at the behent of the local funnel club, \$9.77.

Some young women are born footish and others try to get through the traffic in tight

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady

The Flu Still Flickers. (Copyright, tria by National Newspaper Service.)

Colonel Victor C. Vaughan, of the Surgeon-General's office, discussing the influenza epidemic, in a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, observed that the respiratory diseases kill some 40 per cent more men than women, since men move about and are men than women, since men move about and are exposed more than women—exposed, you should understand, not to weather, or anything like that, but to spray or contact infection from persons with slight respiratory troubles, vulgarly called "colds." The recent statistics show that influenza, if that is the name of the epidemic, has chiefly affected persons from twenty to forty-five years of age, persons presumably in the prime of vigor and health. One reason for this is that only persons of that age have been serving in the army; another is that both men and women of that age get about more than younger or older people do and hence stand a greater chance of picking up any infection people are peddling about.

Influenza is a disagreeable illness, but not at all fatal, in twenty-nine out of thirty cases. When pneumonia develops as a complication of influenza, as it is not unlikely to do when the patient fails to remain at rest in bed in a well ventilated room or on a sleeping porch, the disease becomes serious enough.

pattent fails to remain at rest in bed in a well ventilated room or on a sleeping porch, the disease becomes serious enough.

In some places influenza was made a reportable disease. It was up to the doctor to decide whether to report a case of acute respiratory infection as influenza. He had no positive means of determining whether a given case was one of the "flu" or just the common acute respiratory infection usually caller "grip" or "cold."

respiratory infection usually caller "grip" or "cold."

In some places the health authorities required isolation of "flu" patients for two weeks. Was it justifiable to isolate such victims of respiratory infection as the doctor in attendance considered influenza cases and not those he considered ordinary "grip." Of course not. But that is the way public health authorities prefer to deal with respiratory infections. You see, the public in the estimation of the public health authorities, is not yet educated sufficiently to understand that each and every alleged "cold" or "grip" is just as infectious and just as dangerous as is the particular case in which the attending physician assumes the presence of influenza.

Consistency in public health administration may come some day, but as yet we are still very much in the air.

Questions and Answers.

The Anesthetic for Tonsil Operations.—Do you advise ether or cocaine as the anesthetic for removal of the tensils? M. W. B.

Answer.—The choice of anesthetic is for the operator to make. Sometimes general anesthesia is necessary, and in some cases a local anesthesia is necessary, and in some cases a local anesthetic is sufficient. It depends on the condition of the throat and of the patient. If I were to have my tonsils removed I'd let the operator decide on the anesthetic and keep my own mouth closed until he got ready to work.

This Will Shock the Mollies .- I seem to be This Will Shock the Mollies.—I seem to be able to go through the severest northwest winters, with the temperature sometimes falling to far below freezing, without noticeable discomfort wearing very light summerweight underwear. In so doing am I courting trouble in the shape of so-called rheumatism and kindred aliments? I have never suffered from colds of any kind. Am forty-three years old. L. B. H. Answer.—In any season or climate the least possible clothing one can wear with comfort is best, from the hyglenic viewpoint. Outside of the alimanac and Uncle Hiram's correspondence with the faraway eminent specialist in all human ills, there is no known relation between clothing and joint disease, nor between lack of clothing or insufficient clothing and respiratory disease.

Not a "Fourteen Point" Nation. BY WALDO G. MORSE Lawyer and Publiciat

A Senator is going about the land proclaiming that the United States cannot abandon one Wilson peace point without justifying the Germans in renewing the war. He is the same who entered into a controversy with Premier Clemenceau, of France, in respect to the true meaning of an idiomatic French sentence used by the Premier. The Senator is wrong again, this time on both his facts and the law.

this time on both his facts and the law.

German militarism did not surrender to any linguistic battery of fourteen verbal guns, nor did the allies grant a truce weakened by any promises or piedges. Surrender of prisoners, territory, guns, Zeppelins, airplanes, ships, tanks, locomotives and all the rest were the part to be played by Germany—that and nothing more. Military occupation and a pageant of naval supremacy were the role of the allies who contemplated and promised only that they should cease their deadly firing and recall their plans of destruction, while marching in as a victorious, conquering host.

The Germans surrendered because American

The Germans surrendered because American troops were cutting through their vital pivotal defense. The German armies were about to suffer a defeat, rout and destruction of unparalleled terror.

Before the truce, and for months. Teutonic hands had reached out frantically to grasp the prize of a concession of peace upon a "fourteen point" basis of compromise, but the allied nations sternly refused, and so came the victory upon which the world is to base a solid peace, a peace following victory of right over wreng, and one without doubt, question or limit.

The Senator is asserting, however, that "the American government in the peace settlement could not abandon a single one of President Wilson's fourteen principles without laying itself open to the charge of perfidy."

Let us see, Senator! Are the people of the United States then to be bound to follow every declaration of their President? Then add to the "fourteen" the fifty-seven varities of vacillation embraced in the important "notes" which were to forefend a war.

As our superb fighters near the shores of their homeland let there blaze on banners, which float in our rejoicing for the living and reverent nonor to men who never can come back, those presidential jewels, "Too proud to fight" and Peace without victory."

The Senator should not be allowed at large wearing the toga, for either he is libeling our institutions or lacks mentality to comprehend the form of the Constitution which he has

worn to support.

We have only one sovereign which can bind us—the people. And the people have granted to no person an authority to represent or bind them in any mere spoken or written words.

We will conclude peace as we shall now deem best, and be free from pledges and obligations, save that we be true to ourselves and our traditions. We have empowered no dictator or traditions. Eureauocracy. The Constitution stands supreme and inviolable, our protection against despotism. Our officials are our servants charged with duties and endowed with limited offices and oaths and regard the mandates of their masters, the people, as embodied in the Constitution of the United States.—Copyright, 1919.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3, 1869.)

It has been decided that under general order No. 149, the stay law order, issued by General Schofield, December 22, the debtor is given until July 1, 1869, in which to pay interest and prin-cipal, and executions are stayed until after that

The regular annual inspection of the City Gas Works was made Saturday by the Council Committee on Light, and everything was found in good order.

John M. Langston, a negro of Ohio, will be an applicant for the ministership to Hayti under Grant. This is the same position offered him by President Johnson, but declined for the reason that he would not dim his political prospects by accepting an office under the present administration.

administration.

There is near the city a blind negro boy, aged seventeen, named Benjamin Stevens, who is possessed of the most wonderful natural power of calculation ever heard of. He is entirely uneducated, yet any most difficult question in arithmetical calculation will meet with ready answer from him. He never makes a mistake. The boy will be exhibited in the city in a few days.

Twenty-five couples took chances in the lot-rry of matrin only during the month of January, f these sixteen couples were caucasians, and ine of the African persuasion.

General Stoneman on Saturday appointed John B. Spiece to be Commonwealth's Attorney for Nelson County, to take the place of a "tainted" citizen, tainted merely with an inability to take the iron clad oath.

The reconstruction committee this week will take final action upon the questions before it as to the admission of Virginia and Mississipp. It is asserted in Washington that one of the ery first of General Grant's acts as President vill be to order General Sheridan back to the ommand of the Department of New Orleans. The "Rev. Mr. Elder." so frequently referred in our Washington dispatches of late, is Pre-

siding Elder Phelps, of Staunton, a carpet-bag Methodist preacher from somewhere away up North.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Renders of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers-A Daily Editorial Feature.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

BY J. FRED ESSARY, Washington Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch, now in Europe.

ual business ostracism.

derman people should proceed to the limit of business isolation, if not actual business sostracism.

These statesmen appear to have strong support in many quarters. They are opposed to the revival of the great German merchant marine. They want the remaining German ships confiscated in the final terms of peace, and they want to remove forever, if they can, that German aggressiveness in trade which made them dangerous rivals in the contest for the world's trade. Otherwise, it is contended. Germany may again become pov...ful, and with a return to power she may become a menace to world peace.

The other view is that as soon as may be safe, Germany should be allowed to open her ports, to send her ships and her cargoes abroad; she should be allowed to reconstruct her domestic industries and should be permitted to make some money through her re-entry into the world's markets. Unless this is done, Germany will be choked to death. She cannot thrive within herself. She used about three-fifths of her producing power to ciothe herself, to feed herself and to develop her purely domestic resources. The other two-fifths of her energy, in normal times, is applied to the production of goods which she sells abroadmuch of which goods are made from raw materials which she imports.

Unless her surplus energies are al-

pay, except territory, and territory has not immediate cash value. Her national treasury is bankrupt. Her government may possibly repudiate her policy of the allies toward Germany, war debt of nearly \$40,000,600,000, but at this moment. After that phase of if it does it will precipitate a panic and plunge the whole country into a state of wreck and ruin.

As most people, gathered here for markets to German trade.

Voice of the People.

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published it writer so requests.

Work of the Singers.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Reading The Times-Dispatch:
Criticism of the Philharmonic Orchestra in this morning's paper, we were pardonably gratified by the praise of the work of the orchestra, but astonished that no mention was made of the splendid work of the singers, who so generously placed their services at our disposal at such very short notice. We wish to make public acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Mr. Oswald Blake and to Mrs. Howard Cooke for

Twenty-Sixth Infantry.

Mrs. F. C. W., Covington. — The Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment is in the First Division, army of occupation, at Mont Baur, Germany. We cannot say as to when the regiment will be ordered home.

"Hindenburg Line,"

"Hindenburg Line."

C. S. R., Tappahannock,—The "Hindenburg line" was a carefully prepared line of defense which the Germans had supposedly rendered impregnable. The line is assumed to have been through Laon, La Fere, St. Quentin, Cambrai and Lille, joining the old line at Vimy Ridge north of Arras.

Fifty-Fourth Infantry.

Mrs. A. B. N., Jetersville.—The Fif-ty-fourth Infantry is in the Sixth Di-vision, and recently was at Aigny-le-Duc, France. It is not with the army of occupation, but we are unable to say when it will be sent back to the United States—probably within a few weeks.

Control of the Scan.

Robert, Keysville,—The fleets of the allied nations—Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy—now control the seas. The purpose of this unified power at the present time is to maintain the freedom of the seas for lawful use and to protect such passages as the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, the Dardanelles, the Bosporus and the entrance to the Bosporus and the entrance to the Baltic.

J. M. L., Burkeville.—During the engagement near Ypres, April 22, 1915, the Germans introduced poisonous or asphyxiating gases, the first time ever used in war. These gases were generated in bombs, grenades and other apparatus, and allowed to drift with suitable winds into the allied trenches. General French announced that a week earlier the Germans had falsely stated that the English were using asphyxiating gas as a weapon of war. Later the use of gas in explosive shells became general, the allies having been forced to adopt the new weapon in self-defense. Gas Warfare. to adopt the new weapon in self-

When and under what limitations Germany will be again admitted to a commercial relationship with the allies is a question which the peace commissioners must face at an early stage of the formal conferences. Already they have canvassed it informally among themselves and already differences of view have developed regarding the treatment which should be accorded the enemy.

On group of allied statesmen takes the position that German industry must receive no stimulation through free commercial intercourse with those allied markets, which before the war were wide open to her, and which felt the sharp competition which German nenterprise brought about. They contend that the punishment of the German people should proceed to the limit of business isolation, if not actual business isolation is not business isolation. If not actual business are at an early stage of the enalty and the wor

set of by the allies. Blood never was and never will be drawn from a turnip.

So far as German competition in foreign markets is concerned, this is not to be dreaded now, as it was before the war. At best, the German tradesmen will have an uphill road to travel. They will go into the fight for business with a heavy handleap. They must overcome the natural repugnance with which nine out of every ten civilized people the world over regard anything German. They must struggle, as no people ever struggled before, to reinstate themselves and their wares in the favor of a foreign buyer.

It is realized that to argue in this fashion in behalf of German rehabilitation is to incur the risk of being pronounced a victim of German propaganda. That face has made many of those who contend that the doors be reopened to Germany, timid in their attitude, but I have found this conviction widespread among most of those with whom I have talked in private conversation since coming to Paris.

Paris.

But whatever position may be taken in this regard will be taken by the peace commissioners without consultation with German interests. It has been pretty well settled that the German interests.

almost as bad as misgovernment. Why repeat that experiment? God knows there is lawlessness enough in this country now. Do not increase it. Leave your Senators to vote according to their judgment. Each State should determine for itself the regulation of suffrage within its own borders." With the North waking up to the fact that the infringement of States rights in the distinctly local matter of suffrage forebodes evil consequences to their own States, and, indeed, to every State in the Union, the passage of the Anthony amendment, or, at all events, its ratification, seems a forlorn hope. RECORDER. Richmond, Vn., January 29, 1919.

Richmond, Va., January 29, 1919.

wish to make public acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Mr. Oswald Blake and to Mrs. Howard Cooke for their invaluable help. Those who were present need no information, as they could hear for themselves, but we should like the Richmond public to be informed of the wonderful success made by Mrs. Howard Cooke, and to say that such polished artistry in the vocal art is all too rare a thing to be lightly passed over. Mr. Mitchell's reputation as a planist is already firmly established, and we think it would have been at least a graceful thing to do to at least mention his good work with us last night.

Richmond, Va., January 30, 1219.

A Forlorn Hope.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In a letter to the New Hampshire. Sir,—In a letter to the New Hampshire State Legislature—which has recently refused to indorse the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution—Everett P. Wheeler, representing the American Constitution ILeague, says: "What this amendment means is to give to the negro women of Alabama and South Carolina a part in the government of New Hampshire. Do you want that? They are not qualified for the suffrage. Their leaders—

Books and Authors.

"The Web," by Frederic Arnold Kummer, author of "Lost Paradise." etc., is a late issue by the Century Company. The author of this rattling good spy story, founded on fact, was fortunate in being able to obtain information concerning certain work carried out by the secret service authorities of Great Britain, which work resulted in a great naval victory. One cannot fail to be stirred by the knowledge that the efforts of men and women, enmeshed in a web of romance and intrigue, many thousands of miles removed from the scene of the battle, unseen figure, so brilliant in its results, that one is a great naval victory. One cannot fail to be stirred by the knowledge that the efforts of men and worken. The secret service authorities of Great Britain, which work resulted in a great naval victory. One cannot fail to be stirred by the knowledge that the effor

W. HENRY BAKER.
Richmond, Va., January 30, 1919.

A Forlorn Hope.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—in a letter to the New Hampshire State Legislature—which has recently refused to indorse the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution—Everett P. Wheeler, representing the American Constitution—League, says: "What this amendment in the government of New Hampshire. Do you want that? They are not qualified for the suffrage. Their leaders—Booker Washington in his lifetime, Major Moton now—advise their people to keen out of politics. Why thrust the suffrage upon them now?

"I remember well when negro suffrage for men was forced upon the South the first result was bad government. This became so had that President Hayes gave up the struggle and permitted the South to deprive the negroes of suffrage by various contrivances. These were evasions of the law and

Information Bureau.

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. An all infuiries are answered directly by permonal letter, a self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address the Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Twenty-Sixth Infantry.

We have to from and women, emmended of miles removed from the scene of the hatte, unascen figures in a drama so astonishing in its nature, so brilliant in its results, that one is again reminded of the old adage-that "truth is stranger than fletion." Courage, love, faith and devotion to duty of a high order, all were necessary that the surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured, and it will surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured, and it will surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured, and it will surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured, and it will surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured, and it will surprise no one to learn that these results might be secured.

"Danger and Other Stories," by A. Conan Doyle, is one of George H. Doran Co.'s la

Did a white moth flutter against the window pane?
Did a light wind whisper through the council had!?
The great men looked up, to see if it would come again.
And a listening silence fell upon them all. Then they seem to see her, coming with

Then they seem to see her, coming with her bandaged eyes;
There was blood upon her dress where her wounds were bare;
So they placed a chair for her, without question or surprise,
For they knew the mighty dead had chosen to send her there.

The mighty Nation of the Dead, who died on land and sea, died on land and sea, And by the rood, you know their wounds, O Christ on Calvary!

They chose her, for she knew them all, They chose her, for she knew them all, soldier and little child—
The girls who in an hour grew old had sent a word by her;
Within her quiet hands she held their wrongs unreconciled—
She led a long procession, like a white-robed crucifer.

And while they spoke of food and And while they spoke of food and trade, she sat and listened, quietly; And when they spoke of armaments, she had no word to say to them, But when they spoke of justice, she arose in simple dignity.

Straight as the wooden cross men set outside Jerusalem.

The Prince of Peace Himself has said: "Repentance is the only gate. There is no devious way to it.

. way is narrow and is straight. The snew fell softly, like white moths

The snew fell softly, like white moths against the window pane; It may be that a little wind went through the council room; They seemed to see her coming back, to speak with living men again—The Envoy of the Dead that wait beyond the silence of the tomb!

—Louise Driscoli, in the Now York Times

Times.